Supreme Court, U.S.
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061069 JAN 9 - 2007
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No. _____

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

Anthony P. Keyter

Petitioner

versus

McCain, et al.

Respondents

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari To The United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Question 1

The Appeals Court fraudulently found that it is not the Respondents or their co-conspirators, but in fact *the state* which is liable for injuries caused by the crimes and common law violations of the Respondents. Is it *the state,* or indeed the individual officials, who are accountable for the injuries caused by the crimes committed by these senior officials?

Question 2

Can the Court of Appeals legally affirm a manifestly illegal judgment from a lower court?

Question 3

Considering the number of crimes committed by presiding Circuit Judges in aiding the Respondents to evade civil and criminal prosecution, is their dispensing of the case legal?

Question 4

A large parcel of crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators form the substrata of this case. The court did not tend to these crimes. Can the Court of Appeals legally dispense with this case without addressing the crimes?

Question 5

The Court of Appeals was requested to issue an order to compel the Respondents to obey the law and to execute their statutory duties, which duties Respondents are in violation of. Can the Court of Appeals legally dismiss this case without addressing the request?

LIST OF PARTIES

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Names of Respondents and Attorneys: *See* Appendix 1.

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FEDERAL RULES

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OPINIONS BELOW

The Memorandum of the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in *Anthony P. Keyter vs. John McCain, et al*, No. 06-15253, entered on November 6, 2006, is unreported, and is reproduced in Appendix 2(a). An Order entered on June 9, 2006, re motions, is reproduced in Appendix 2(b).

The Opinion and Order of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona entered on January 17, 2006, is reproduced in Appendix 3.

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court rests on 28 USC 1254 and Rule 10 of the Supreme Court Rules.

RULE INVOLVED

This petition for a writ of certiorari is filed under Rule 10 (a) of the Supreme Court Rules:

> *"A United States Court of Appeals ...has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or has sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power;"*

The business of the courts is to administer the laws and to bring justice to bear upon offenders of the laws. In violation of this very raison d'être, the Circuit Judges have engaged in conduct contrary to the laws and to the Constitution of the United States. The presiding judges have joined with a criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. The offending judges have spurned their duties to administer the

laws and have instead provided protection to known criminals and have aided and abetted the cover up of their crimes. The Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, and has sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power.

This case embroils senior federal officials in criminal conduct and the cover up of crime. Accordingly, the case is of such public importance that it justifies consideration by the Supreme Court of this petition for a writ of certiorari.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Every citizen living in the United States has by law the following two inalienable rights - that of lawful ownership of property, and that of equal protection of the laws, viz. US Constitution - Amendment XIV, Section 1:

> *"... nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".*

Petitioner/Plaintiff has repeatedly been denied these inalienable rights by the Respondents/Defendants, by the US District Court for the District of Arizona, and by the US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. Accordingly Petitioner has addressed himself to the United States Supreme Court upon whose marble edifice is chiseled the compelling words: *"Equal Justice under Law".*

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Despite the Constitutional protections of the 14th Amendment, Petitioner's assets were seized and he was stripped of a portion of his income by illegal government action. Since January 2002, the Petitioner has attempted, through the courts and authorities, to seek just treatment, to retrieve his property, to claim restitution, and to bring the perpetrators of the crimes to book. However, officials have repeatedly moved to cover up the crimes in an effort to protect lawbreaking colleagues from civil and criminal prosecution, and to deny the Petitioner equal protection of the laws.

This melee has developed into a major and ongoing criminal conspiracy within the United States Government and courts to obstruct the administration of the laws, defeat the course of justice, provide protection to criminals, and to deny a law abiding citizen (Petitioner) the Constitutional right to protection of the laws and ownership of rightful property.

Exhaustive Measures

Petitioner has taken exhaustive measures to seek justice and restitution, and to animate the law enforcement process to retrieve his assets and to prosecute the crimes amongst officials - to no avail. Since January 2002, Petitioner has made more than five thousand (5000) written requests to individual officials - from the most junior police officer to the highest authorities in the land.

The numerous written requests for protection and enforcement of the laws were directed to officials from forty two (42) different, but pertinent, institutions of government. These institutions include the FBI and six other police departments, state and federal prosecutors, state and federal judiciary committees, a state judicial conduct commission,

state ethics boards, bar associations, state and federal attorney general offices, state and federal legislatures, and state and federal executive offices.

Requests for protection and enforcement of the laws, and claims for restitution were also made in several state and federal courts. These cases were filed in state superior courts, a state appeals court, and a state supreme court; federal district courts, federal appeal courts, and finally in the United States Supreme Court.

Corruption in Government / Judiciary

Prima facie evidence of the crimes was provided to the authorities and to the courts. Each official to whom the crimes were presented had the capacity, the authority, and a statutory duty, to address the crimes. However, each official omitted to perform their legal duties to investigate and prosecute, or to initiate same. In every instance the Petitioner's appeals for justice and protection of the laws were rejected in favor of a cover up of government and judicial wrongdoing, and in favor of protection of the lawbreaking officials implicated. In every instance where the lawsuits were decided by the courts, the courts willfully failed to deal with the deluge of crimes. The US Supreme Court has also failed to address the extensive corruption in government, and in its own corridors, placed before it in Case Numbers 05-140 and 06-284.

In practice, government officers who break the law at the expense of the common man are unassailable. However, providing protection to criminals is a crime, and failure to have them identified is a crime.

Misprision / Obstruction / Conspiracy

The statute on Misprision of Felony (18 USC 4), amongst many other statutes, obligates officials to deal with felonies

and other crimes which have been brought to their attention. The officials should have either initiated the investigations or prosecutions on their own volition, or alternatively, they should have passed the information on to somebody in authority who would have addressed the crimes. Each official violated the statute on misprision of felony.

By failing to act when action was due, each official similarly obstructed and impeded the due and proper administration of the law and violated the statute on Obstruction of Justice. (18 USC 1505). Moreover, by hindering and preventing the apprehension, trial, and punishment of lawbreaking peers, each official also furthered the aims of a broad ranging conspiracy against Petitioner's rights and conspiracy to commit offenses, and effectively promoted the objectives to obstruct the course of justice. As a result, each official became a co-conspirator to the crimes of the other offenders (18 USC 371) and accessories after the fact to the initial crimes (18 USC 3). Thus a staggering number of 1.6 million crimes have been documented according to the dictates of the law - a sobering statistic indeed.

Associated Crimes

The crimes associated with this criminal conspiracy are of a serious nature and include, amongst others, the following: Burglary; Perjury; Fraud; Theft; Theft of Court Record; Failure of Duty; Official Misconduct; Rendering Criminal Assistance; Conspiracy against Rights; Conspiracy to Commit Offense; Deprivation of Rights under color of law; Misprision of Felony; Accessory after the Fact; Obstruction of Justice; and Conspiracy to Kidnap.

In a clear attempt to neutralize the Petitioner as a key witness to their crimes, the conspirators have also embarked upon severe intimidation and retaliation against him. This intimidation and retaliation includes the destruction of

Petitioner's livelihood; obstructing Petitioner in the free exercise of his profession; attempts to curtail his freedom and personal liberty; and the deprivation of Petitioner's privacy through the illegal interception of all his communications in violation of the tenets of the Patriot Act. There has been a foiled attempt to kidnap Petitioner and incarcerate him under false pretext.

Evidence of crimes

The acts of intimidation and retaliation by conspirators are more fully described in the Motion for Preliminary Injunction attached hereto as Appendix 6, which motion was summarily rejected by the Court of Appeals and which is part of the Court Record.

Two criminal dossiers comprising some 1700 pages provide details and some *prima facie* evidence of the more than 1.6 million contraventions of the criminal statutes by 377 conspirators. The dossiers, dated April 14, 2006, are a matter of Court Record as appendices 2 and 3 to the Motion for Preliminary Injunction. The dossier titled "State- supported Tyranny upon the Populace" describes crimes committed by members of the US Executive and conspirators closely associated with them. The two-volume dossier titled "Dossier of Crimes" meticulously records details of crimes originating in Washington State courts and progressing into the Washington State Government and the US Department of Justice.

These dossiers have also been filed with the US Supreme Court on 10 separate occasions, including in the three other Supreme Court cases arising out of the same criminal conspiracy, namely *Anthony P. Keyter vs. George W. Bush*, case no. 05-140, *Anthony P. Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers*, case no. 06-284, and the case *Anthony P. Keyter vs. Maureen E. Keyter* (number not assigned).

377 Known Conspirators

As of April 14, 2006, there were three hundred and seventy seven (377) known conspirators implicated, of whom 349 were officials of government, including all the Respondents in this case. However, as the criminal violations are ongoing, and as an ever-increasing number of officials become implicated in the cover up of the crimes, the numbers keep escalating.

As the 349 officials involved in the criminal conspiracy hold pertinent positions in State and Federal Government, perversion of justice can have no clearer and more debased an example. Amongst state officials are six (6) police chiefs and several police officers, county prosecutors, State Attorney Generals, a Secretary of State, a State Chief Justice, legislators, and two State Governors. Also included are 53 judges from the Washington State Courts. Amongst federal officials involved in the criminal conspiracy are US Attorneys, FBI agents, judges of the Federal Courts and other senior officials of government.

Civil Suits

As a general principle, every act or omission consciously or willfully perpetrated which harms another person constitutes a cause of action in a claim for damages in tort law.

Accordingly, civil suits for damages were filed against malfeasant officials who, through their acts and omissions, caused harm and loss to the Petitioner. This case against the Respondents is one such case. The US Supreme Court case *Anthony P. Keyter Vs 230 Government Officers* (06-284) is another such case, and the US Supreme Court case *Anthony P. Keyter Vs George W. Bush* (05-140) is yet another. However, in each case the defendants committed further misdeeds in court to escape liability. In each case corrupt and politically motivated judges joined forces with the

conspirators and have, without exception and in violation of the law, dismissed the cases before trial in order to protect lawbreaking government officials. Furthermore, the judicial system has failed to address the criminal offenses underlying the civil suits, and the offenses committed in the courts.

In addition, in each case the courts were requested to order the defendants to obey the law and for each to execute his/her statutory duty regarding the crimes presented to him/her. Successive judges have simply ignored these requests. A petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the US Supreme Court (case no. 05-140) requesting the Court to compel President Bush to see to his constitutional duties to administer the law where it has broken down regarding the crimes of this conspiracy. However, this petition was illegally removed from the Supreme Court Record, re-filed on six occasions, and illegally removed from the Court Record on each occasion.

In their efforts to counteract and nullify the court cases, the conspirators simply embarked upon theft of and tampering with court records, illegal removal of incriminating evidence, manipulation of court judgments, and a path of malicious intimidation and retaliation against the Petitioner as primary witness to the crimes of government officers. A (foiled) plot was initiated to kidnap the Petitioner in an attempt to neutralize him in the courts. In addition, the criminal dossiers which describe and provide *prima facie* evidence of the crimes of the 377 conspirators, including the 31 Respondents in this case, have illegally been removed from the Court Records in all the cases filed with the Supreme Court.

Major Criminal Conspiracy

The criminal acts described above furthered the common aims of, and were of mutual benefit to, all 377 conspirators

listed in the criminal dossiers, including the 31 Respondents in this case. The illegal removal of the criminal dossiers from the Supreme Court Record suppressed information of the crimes of all the conspirators, including the Respondents in this case. The illegal removal of the mandamus petitions saved all the conspirators from a court order enforcing criminal investigation and resultant prosecution.

It is the combined action by conspirators that has served to defeat the course of justice so absolutely - one conspirator or group performing one part of the criminal act, another, the other part of the act. For instance: one group of conspirators hatching the plot to kidnap the Petitioner; one group initiating the plot; another group executing the (foiled) attempt; yet a third group illegally protecting them by failing to prosecute the offenders; and ultimately, the judges failing to administer the law, and provide protection to the Petitioner, by summarily dismissing the case and a Motion for Injunction against the conspirators. (Appendix 6).

Anthony P. Keyter vs. McCain, et al – Case Number CV-05-1923-PHX-DGC

Petitioner filed a civil claim for damages in the District Court of Arizona against Senator McCain and 30 co-conspirators for their acts and omissions in the criminal conspiracy which violated the Petitioner's rights, and which violated their common law, statutory, and constitutional duties to the Petitioner and to the state. These acts and omissions caused the Petitioner harm, suffering, and loss. In addition, an important cornerstone of the Petitioner's case is the request to Court to compel the Respondents to obey the law and to execute their statutory duties. Failing the issue of this order, the request was made for *the Court* to deal with the 1.6 million crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators, and presented to the court.

However, this case has been characterized by an unremitting succession of criminal acts in order to protect the Respondents from civil and criminal prosecution, and to avoid an order to compel them to obey the law and execute their statutory duties. The criminal acts are not restricted to the litigants, but include the judiciary of the Federal District Court and Court of Appeals, who have indulged in an orgy of crime to protect the lawbreaking officials.

The initial crimes committed by the Respondents against the state and against the Petitioner which underlie the civil claim for damages, were presented to the court in the 1700 pages of the criminal dossiers: the "Dossier of Crimes", and the dossier "State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace" which form part of the Court Record. An updated version of this dossier was presented to the Court of Appeals as addendums 2 & 3 to the Motion for Preliminary Injunction. (Appendix 6). The crimes committed by the Respondents during the course of this case are detailed in the Court Record and in the criminal charges filed before the District Court in a motion to terminate ongoing crimes, and in a Criminal Complaint filed in the Appeals Court. For example, the Respondents submitted motions to dismiss which were fraught with deceit and with violations of criminal law. The violations include: numerous counts of fraud; perjury; conspiracy to commit crimes; obstruction of justice; and others.

Crimes Committed by District and Circuit Judges

District Court Judge David G. Campbell committed numerous crimes in his illegal attempts to protect the Respondents from criminal and civil liability for their violations of law. Judge Campbell granted the Respondents' motions to dismiss despite his knowledge that it was born in crime, thereby providing formal sanction to illegal acts. Judge Campbell committed fraud in his judgment,

misrepresenting the case with no less than 8 false statements, which all constitute acts of perjury.

Judge Campbell failed to address the known crimes of the Respondents before dismissing the case, in violation of his judicial duties and the law, amongst others 18 USC 4, 28 USC 535(b), and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4 & 41. In that failure to administer the laws the judge provided protection to known criminals and obstructed the course of justice in contravention of statute 18 USC 1505. In all, the judge violated 16 criminal statutes (including perjury on 8 counts), and the Federal Rules on Criminal Procedure on several counts. His judgment was not an articulation of *justice*, but rather a pernicious political act of judicial fraud.

The crimes committed by Judge Campbell in presiding over the District Court case are well documented in the "Dossier of Crimes", Chapter 18.29.

The Circuit Judges sanctioned the crimes committed by the District Court Judge and the defendants. Judges Leavy, Gould, and Clifton, amplified the crimes of the District Court Judge Campbell, and added their own criminal violations to the corruption in this case.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. THE JUDGMENT IS ILLEGAL

The Circuit Judges continued and furthered the illegal protection of lawbreaking officials, and the debauchery in government/judicial circles, by affirming the patently fraudulent and illegal judgment of the District Court. Through their affirmation of the District Court judgment, they not only displayed a curious reluctance to use their powers to reign in obviously corrupt officials, they actively

condoned the lawlessness of Respondents and of the District Court judge. By dismissing the case without attending to the underlying crimes, the Circuit Judges willfully provided protection to known criminals and a safe passage for them through the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. In the process, the Circuit Judges committed several crimes which render their judgment illegal.

Obstruction to the Course of Justice

Statute 18 USC 1505 prohibits the obstruction of justice via the failure to administer the laws. The presiding Circuit Judges were provided with strong probable cause and had a mandatory judicial duty, pursuant to Rules 4 and 41 of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, to arrest the Respondents and the District Court judge. Statute 28 USC 535(b) provides further obligations regarding the investigation and prosecution of lawbreaking government officers. The Circuit Judges simply turned a blind eye to the multiple crimes committed by Respondents and by District Court Judge Campbell. Through their criminal neglect the Circuit Judges violated 18 USC 1505.

Misprision of Felony

The presiding Circuit Judges had a statutory obligation in terms of 18 USC 4 to address the multiple crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators, and by the District Court judge. Seventeen hundred pages of detail and *prima facie* evidence of multiple felonies committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators, and the District Court judge, was placed before the Court of Appeals in the criminal dossiers and in a Criminal Complaint. The Circuit Judges simply ignored the Criminal Complaint, the evidence, and requests to deal with the crimes, and thereby violated the law on misprision of felony (18 USC 4).

Fraud

The Appeals Court judgment is a profound act of fraud. The judgment has the clear objective to illegally provide protection from prosecution to the Respondents. The judges discarded the facts, misrepresented the basis of the case, and contrived to thwart the workings of the law by committing fraud. Circuit Judges committed fraud firstly by affirming a patently fraudulent judgment. They further committed fraud by ignoring substantial parts of Petitioner's case, i.e. the request to compel the Respondents to obey the law, and the request to address the crimes placed before the court in a Criminal Complaint. Their omissions were not benign acts of neglect, but a conscious, willful, and criminal effort on the part of the Circuit Judges to protect known criminals - Judge Campbell, the Respondents, and co-conspirators - and cover up their crimes.

Perjury

In order to provide legal respectability to their fraudulent judgment, Circuit Judges cloaked their judgment in 9 false, fraudulent, and perjurous statements – a devious tool apparently widely used by judges across the United States. Those 9 false statements are dealt with in Appendix 5.

Violation of the 14th Amendment – Denial of Due Process and Protection of the Laws.

The repudiation by the Court of Appeals of the lawlessness in the District Court, and the denial of the validity of the crimes of officials exposed in the 'criminal dossiers' and Criminal Complaint, violated the Petitioner's 14th Amendment right to *due process* and *equal protection of the laws*. The judgment by the Court of Appeals affirming the ruling by the District Court is in conflict with the 14th Amendment and must be overturned by the US Supreme Court.

In addition, the summarily denial of the Motion for Preliminary Injunction without sound legal reason, and the denial of default judgment where it was legally due, constitutes further violations of the Petitioner's 14th Amendment rights to due process and equal protection of the laws.

Unrestrained Bias

Through their judgment the Circuit Judges disclose a malevolent disposition towards the Petitioner and an unrestrained bias towards Respondents. The judges aided and abetted the Respondents to escape criminal and civil prosecution by illegal means.

Circuit Judges advantaged the Respondents by providing them protection against culpability for felonies committed, by sanctioning their ongoing crimes against the Petitioner and failing to provide protection against those crimes; and by obstructing the proper conduct of justice. Circuit Judges failed to perform peremptory judicial functions pursuant to Titles 18 USC 4, 18 USC 1505, 18 USC 3041, 28 USC 535 (b)(1), Rule 4 and 41 of Criminal Procedures, and other statutes. Circuit Judges committed perjury to secure an apparent legal premise for affirming the illegal District Court judgment. *See* Appendix 5. These transgressions of law were all perpetrated in clear favor of the Respondents and in prejudice against the Petitioner. The misconduct of the Circuit Judges rendered impartial judgment impossible. Through their misconduct, Circuit Judges violated 28 USC 455.

Affirming an Illegal Order

Question: Can the Court of Appeals uphold a patently illegal ruling from a lower court?

Answer: No.

Question: Can the Court of Appeals dismiss a civil case and a Criminal Complaint without addressing crimes committed by the Respondents which form the substrata of the case?
Answer: No.

Question: Can a judgment by the Court of Appeals which is contrived in crime, be legal?
Answer: No.

The Court of Appeals Order affirming the District Court Ruling to dismiss the case was contrived in illegality. This illegality warrants overturning by the Supreme Court.

2. FEDERAL TORT CLAIM ACT

The Circuit Judges falsely claim that the Federal Tort Claim Act, FTCA, is the exclusive remedy for *this* common law claim: *"The district court properly dismissed Keyter's common law tort claims because the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") is the exclusive remedy for claims against employees of the United States for injuries arising from their negligent or wrongful acts or omissions while acting within the scope of their office or employment".*

Common Law Claim Not Subject to FTCA
The claim against Respondents is not a tort claim against the state under the Federal Tort Claim Act, as the Circuit Judges falsely allege. The negligent and wrongful acts and omissions for which restitution is sought were not perpetrated whilst the Respondents were acting "*within the scope of their office or employment*", but were negligent and wrongful acts perpetrated by Respondents as citizens and as human beings.

The claim for restitution is for harm and loss caused by violations of both common law and statutory law, by

Respondents acting in their personal capacities. These injuries are addressed in Causes 1-6 of the Complaint.

Amongst the violations of statutory law are *crimes* committed by Respondents acting as delinquent and malevolent human beings. Injuries were sustained from those crimes. The criminal statutes were violated by Respondents in a personal capacity, *not* in an official capacity. It cannot in truth be said that when an official commits a crime, he is acting *"within the scope of his office or employment"*. The harm and injuries resulting from that crime cannot be said to have arisen from acts *"within the scope of his office or employment.* It also cannot in truth be said that it is the state, and not the individual official, that should be held culpable for crimes committed by an official. The state, an inert entity, cannot be held liable for crimes – even more so when those crimes are committed by an individual officer. For if it was so, any government official can commit murder and get off scot-free from accountability for such an evil deed, since, by this argument, the state would assume culpability. But we know that this is not the case.

Amongst the violations of law are also violations of *duties* by the Respondents - both common law duties and statutory duties. Injuries were sustained from the failure of both categories of duties as described in Causes 1-6. The Supreme Court must cognize that each Respondent, in his *personal and private capacity*, has both statutory and common law duties. One such personal statutory duty, amongst many, is a duty in terms of 18 USC 4 to act on known crimes, *regardless* of how or in which capacity, personal or official, the knowledge of those crimes is acquired. Another statutory duty which each Respondent has in his private and personal capacity is not to engage in a conspiracy against another's rights. There are many more. It does not follow axiomatically then, as the District Court judge suggested in

his Order, that 'statutory duties' relate only to duties in an official capacity and that therefore the *FTCA* protects the respondents from private civil litigation. Whilst respondents have indeed failed certain statutory duties in their official capacities, they have also failed statutory duties in their personal capacities. However, in the overall context of the Complaint, the statements generally refer to statutory breaches by Respondents in their personal capacities, which breaches have caused Petitioner harm and loss for which he is seeking restitution. This intent is clearly stated in the Complaint. (Appeal Docket 1, Page1). The concept of '*Failure of statutory duty by Defendants in a personal capacity*', as presented in the Complaint, aught not be substituted by the concept of '*failure of statutory duty in an official capacity*', as the District and Circuit Judges have done - willfully, deceitfully, and fraudulently.

The claim makes it indisputably clear that the Petitioner sued Respondents for harm and loss caused whilst acting in their personal capacities: *"Plaintiff Anthony P. Keyter brings this civil action for damages against Defendants* ***in their personal capacities."*** [bold in original text] (Appeal Docket 1, page 1.) *"The Defendants, both as individuals and as co-conspirators in a conspiracy, denied the Plaintiff due process and equal protection of the laws ...."* (Appeal Docket 1, page 8) This premise is also succinctly described in the causes of action: *"By his/her conduct, the Defendant(s) violated his/her common law duty to the Plaintiff and to society."* (Appeal Docket 1, page14). *"Neglecting your duty as a human being is morally wrong."* (Appeal Docket 1, pages 13, 15, 17). For the District and Circuit Judges to represent that the Petitioner/Plaintiff's Complaint makes it *"clear that Keyter has sued Defendants based on acts or omissions within the scope of their Federal Offices"*, is false representation. (Appeal Docket 21, page 4).

The judgment by District Judge Campbell alleging no jurisdiction because the claim is barred under the FTCA was a carefully contrived act of fraud aimed at a predetermined outcome - that of dismissal of the case. This fact can be gleaned from the 8 perjurous statements made by Judge Campbell in his judgment. *See* Appeal Brief, Addendum 1. The Circuit Judges reinforce and affirm the fraudulent judgment submitted by Judge Campbell.

Order to Compel

It is also true that Respondents concurrently failed their *official duties*. That failure is addressed in the 7th Cause of Action by way of an action to compel Respondents to obey the laws. Respondents are in breach of the law, both in their official capacities, and in their personal capacities. Quote from Complaint: *"Wherefore, the Plaintiff prays that the Court makes an order against the Defendants, as follows: Compelling the Defendant(s) to obey the law and comply with and execute his/her particular statutory duties with respect to the particular parcel of allegations of multiple crimes presented to him/her by the Plaintiff".* (Appeal Docket 1, pages 20, 21).

The Petitioner/Plaintiff did not specify to the court whether to issue an Order to compel the Respondents/Defendants in their personal capacities only, (i.e. an Order to obey 18 USC 3, and 18 USC 4, for instance), or whether to issue an Order to compel Respondents in both capacities, personal and official. The extent of the Order is clearly the choice of the court, but one must presume as it is the court's function to keep a society law-abiding and civil, the court would issue an Order to law-breaking officials to adhere to the law in all capacities, both personal and official.

The request by the Petitioner for an Order to compel can thus in no way be construed as being limited to the Respondents

acting in their official capacity only – to the total exclusion of their statutory breaches whilst acting in their personal capacities.

Conclusion

It is thus a misrepresentation by the District Court Judge that: *"...Plaintiff has sued Defendants based on acts or omissions within the scope of their federal offices."* (Appeal Docket 21, page 4). It is a further misrepresentation by Circuit Judges that: *"Contrary to Keyter's claim that he sued defendants in their personal, and not official, capacities, the allegations in Keyter's complaint make clear that Keyter sued defendants based on acts or omissions within the scope of their federal offices"*. These false statements merely serve the judges with what deceitfully appears to be a respectable basis for dismissing the case, i.e., no jurisdiction, and not complying with the FTCA. However, the Petitioner submits that the misrepresentations are not merely errors of judgment by the learned judges, but willful and dishonest acts of fraud in order to 1) deny the Petitioner the protection of the law, and 2) to provide illegal protection to the Respondents from civil and criminal prosecution.

The United States Supreme Court cannot support this fraudulent aspect of the Appeals Court Judgment, must overturn the judgment, and must address the fraud in both the District and the Appeals Courts.

3. CRIME AS CAUSE FOR RESTITUION

The Complaint states that injury came from, amongst other causes, breaches of *common law equivalents* of crimes committed by Respondents.

The District Court held that the criminal statutes do not provide a private right of action. The Court of Appeals

affirmed the judgment on the grounds that *"The district court properly dismissed Keyter's claims based on federal criminal statutes because statutes that provide for punishment by fine or imprisonment do not create private enforceable rights or give rise to civil liability", "(finding no civil liability under criminal conspiracy statutes)".*

Question: Does not *every* malicious, willful, or negligent act that causes injury to our fellowman, incur a debt upon the transgressor towards his victim?
Answer: Of course it does. And natural law demands that the scales of justice be balanced by the malefactor towards the party he has injured. The more serious of those harmful acts, which society defines as 'crimes', are not exempt from this universal principle of cause and effect. It is the very principle which civil restitution is premised upon.

The Respondents neglected their duty to society and to the Petitioner and caused him harm. Neglecting your duty as a human being is wrong, and wrongful acts must be addressed by society. As a general principle, every act or omission consciously or willfully perpetrated which harms another person, constitutes a cause of action in a claim for damages in tort law. It follows then that every *criminal* act or omission which injures another, also gives rise to a civil claim for damages.

The criminal statutes merely reflect societal norms, and common law principles and dictates. For every criminal statute which describes obligations to the state and cautions citizens against acts of harm to another, there is an underlying common law duty from which it is born. It is these underlying common law principles and obligations which Petitioner seeks to address in his fourth, fifth and six causes of action.

4. THE CASE IS NOT FRIVOLOUS

The Court of Appeals stated in its judgment that: *"The district court did not abuse its discretion by prohibiting Keyter from filing future claims arising from the subject matter of this case because the court made substantive findings of frivolousness, and the order was narrowly tailored to curb the abuses of this particular litigant".* (Appendix 2(a)). The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'frivolous' as 'not having any serious purpose or value'. Other dictionaries describe the meaning of the word as 'unimportant', 'trifling' and 'silly'.

The Petitioner, just like any other citizen of the USA, has 14th Amendment Constitutional rights as well as Common Law rights. These rights were violated by the Respondents which caused the Petitioner harm, suffering and loss.

Question: Can it be said that a civil claim for damages for this harm, suffering, and loss, caused to the Petitioner as a result of violations by Respondents of Constitutional rights and common law duties, constitutes a frivolous, unimportant or silly lawsuit?
Answer: No.

A parcel of crimes was placed before each of the Respondents in this case, with the request to investigate or initiate investigations thereof. Each has a statutory obligation and the authority to deal with the particular parcel of crimes presented to him/her. Each willfully failed that obligation and covered up the crimes.

Question: Can the request to Court to issue an order compelling the officers of government to obey the law and execute their statutory duties, when they are in breach of those duties, constitute a frivolous lawsuit?

Answer: No.

The Court was requested to deal with the allegation of multiple crimes committed against the state "submitted to Court in the Dossier of Crimes, in terms of Rules 4 & 41 of Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the statute on Misprision of Felony (18 USC 4)."

Question: Can this most serious aspect of the Complaint possibly be termed frivolous?
Answer: No

Question: Can a criminal conspiracy involving some 349 government officials (counting the Respondents) in serious crimes, including a foiled attempt to kidnap and incarcerate Petitioner, be termed a frivolous case?
Answer: No

The dismissal of Petitioner's case on the grounds that the Complaint is 'frivolous' must be seen in the wider context of Judge Campbell's fraud. He falsely and perjurously presented that argument to the court and to the public solely in order to provide substance to a fraudulent judgment. Yet the Court of Appeals found that Judge Campbell did not abuse his discretion in finding the case frivolous, and the Appeals Court irregularly affirmed the judgment. Perversely, the Court of Appeals also found that *"the order was narrowly tailored to curb the abuses of this particular litigant"*. That supposed *'abuse'* by Petitioner refers to his fruitless search to find justice in the courts of the United States, and to find an official with honesty and fortitude, willing to address this deluge of crime amongst government officials.

The United States Supreme Court cannot allow an Appeals Court Ruling to stand which affirms a District Court judgment contrived in fraud.

5. JUDICIAL BIAS

The 9th Circuit Court stated in its judgment that: *"Keyter's remaining contentions regarding judicial bias are not supported by the record"*.

The criminal complaints presented to the courts containing details of the crimes committed by the Respondents have yet to be addressed. Judge Campbell advantaged the Respondents by protecting them against criminal prosecution for felonies committed in connection with this case. Judge Campbell advantaged the Respondents by failing to apprehend them, failing to administer the laws, by allowing their criminal misconduct to continue against the Petitioner, and by obstructing the proper course of justice. Judge Campbell went so far as to withhold peremptory judicial functions - pursuant to titles 18 USC § 4, 18 USC § 1505, 18 USC § 3041, 28 USC 535 (b)(1), Rules 4 & 41 of Criminal Procedures, and other statutes - in order to assist the Respondents to escape criminal liability.

Judge Campbell further committed 8 counts of perjury to secure an apparent legal premise for dismissing the case against Respondents. Judge Campbell failed to compel the Respondents to obey the laws, thus openly sanctioning their violations of law. Through his misconduct Judge Campbell violated 28 USC 455.

These transgressions of law were clearly perpetrated in favor of the Respondents and in prejudice against the Petitioner, to the extent that Judge Campbell violated the laws himself to aid and abet the Respondents. These transgressions of law *are* supported by the record. *See* Appeal Brief.

The United States Supreme Court is obliged in law to overturn an Appeals Court Ruling which affirms a District Court judgment rendered in contravention of 28 USC 455.

6. ORDER TO COMPELL

District Court Judge Campbell ignored major elements of the case. In his judgment he ignored the request for an order to compel the Respondents to obey the law and to execute their statutory duties which they are in breach of, both in their personal and official capacities. He also ignored the request to execute *his* statutory duties to deal with multiple crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators, which were presented to Judge Campbell. (Complaint, § XIV. 6).

The fraudulent negation of this substantial part of the case was a conscious, willful, and criminal endeavor to protect known criminals (the Respondents) and to cover up their crimes. The judge had the clear intent to deny the Petitioner the protection of the Constitution and of the law, and to defraud the Petitioner of any restitution for the malfeasant acts of the Respondents.

The omission to consider as part of the case these important requests to court, and the willful failure by the judge to deal with his statutory obligations regarding the crimes, rendered the judgment not only defective, but also illegal. (Rules 4 & 41, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and 18 USC 4).

Question: Were the Circuit Judges acting legally in affirming a judgment which fraudulently ignored a substantial part of the case, and which ignored the law? **Answer:** No.

Because there had been a major failure of the government and judicial system to deal with the broad criminal conspiracy surrounding this case, the Petitioner requested the Circuit Court to issue an order compelling defendants to execute their statutory duties; failing which, the Circuit Court was requested, pursuant 18 USC 4, 18 USC 3041, Rule 4 & 41 of Federal Rules for Criminal Procedure and other laws which direct and mandate the Court, to deals with the 1.6 million crimes presented to the Court. The Circuit Court likewise negated this request, ignored the large number of serious crimes in and underlying the case, and ignored the law and the Federal Rules for Criminal Procedure.

Question: Were the Circuit Judges acting legally in denying the request for a writ of mandamus which was instituted to command the Respondents to obey the law?
Answer: No.

CONCLUSION

The Petitioner submits that the Appeal Court's judgment so far departs the norms of society, and departs the principles of just and ethical government enshrined in the Constitution, that the judgment of the Court of Appeals warrants overturning by the Supreme Court.

The combined lawlessness by government and judicial officials alike must be addressed by the Supreme Court, lest this lawlessness, and incestuous protective relationship, be entrenched as a norm in society, if not already deep-rooted.

It is of national interest to the United States that the nation has a just and law abiding government. It is of vital importance to the nation that its government officers obey the laws and uphold the Constitution. It is essential that the

court system administers the laws autonomously and provides due process in keeping with its raison d'être.

This case, however, exemplifies lawlessness in the combined United States government and court system, and the impunity with which officials can violate the criminal statutes and inflict harm upon the public. In this case government officers (and institutions) have shunned the laws, provided protection to criminal elements in their midst and covered up the crimes, thereby engendering a certain brand of tyranny upon the populace. The lower courts have with callous disregard sanctioned these illegal deeds and have protected the perpetrators.

The prominence of a case involving 31 senior officials of government in criminal activity provides compelling reasons for the Supreme Court to exercise its oversight responsibilities. The shear magnitude of criminality which the lower courts have sanctioned in this case warrants the Supreme Court's attention. It is imperative for the Supreme Court to intervene and to terminate the ongoing criminal conspiracy within the government and the courts of the United States.

The Supreme Court Justices have a clear choice to act resolutely and enforce the nation's laws and restore order to the demonstrated anarchy, or, to condone and entrench the corruption in the lower courts and provide its seal of approval to the lawlessness in the government of the United States. These issues present undeniable cause for authoritative judicial resolution at the highest level of judicial authority in the United States.

Respectfully Submitted,

Anthony P. Keyter (Pro Se)

January 9, 2007

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF PARTIES

Names of Respondents
1st Defendant: Senator John McCain
Address: 5353 North 16th Street, Suite 105, Phoenix, AZ 85016
Phone: (602) 952-2410
2nd Defendant: Senator Jon Kyl
Address: 2200 East Camelback, Suite 120, Phoenix, AZ 85016 -3455
Phone: (602) 840-1891
Name of 1st and 2nd Defendants' Attorneys:
Patricia Mack Bryan, Senate Legal Counsel
Morgan J. Frankel, Deputy Senate Legal Counsel
Grant R. Vinik, Assistant Senate Legal Counsel
Thomas E. Caballero, Assistant Senate Legal Counsel
Office of Senate Legal Counsel
642 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-7250

3rd Defendant: Vice President Dick Cheney
4th Defendant: Dr. Condoleezza Rice - Secretary of State
Address: The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20500

5th Defendant: John Ashcroft - Former US Attorney General
6th Defendant: Alberto Gonzales - US Attorney General
7th Defendant: Mr. R. Mueller, Director, FBI
8th Defendant: D. O'Brien, Chief, FBI Public Corruption Unit
9th Defendant: US Attorney Kenneth Wainstein
10th Defendant: (Former) US Attorney Roscoe C. Howard
11th Defendant: Assistant US Attorney Mark E. Nagle

12th Defendant: Special Assistant US Attorney Carol Catherman
Address: US Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20530-0001

13th Defendant: Bill Frist - US Senator
14th Defendant: Mitch McConnell - US Senator
15th Defendant: Ted Stevens - US Senator
16th Defendant: Rick Santorum - US Senator
17th Defendant: Joe Lieberman - US Senator
Address: US Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

18th Defendant: Judge Hogan - US District Court, D.C.
19th Defendant: Judge Sullivan - US District Court, D.C.
Address: US District Court, 333 Constitution Ave N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

20th Defendant: Judge Ginsberg - US Appeals Court, D.C.
21st Defendant: Judge Garland - US Appeals Court, D.C.
22nd Defendant: Judge Henderson- US Appeals Court, D.C.
23rd Defendant: Judge Rogers - US Appeals Court, D.C.
24th Defendant: Judge Sentelle - US Appeals Court, D.C.
25th Defendant: Judge Edwards - US Appeals Court, D.C.
26th Defendant: Judge Randolph - US Appeals Court, D.C.
27th Defendant: Justice Roberts - US Supreme Court, D.C.
28th Defendant: Judge Silberman - US Appeals Court, D.C.
29th Defendant: Judge Tatel - US Appeals Court, D.C.
30th Defendant: Judge Williams - US Appeals Court, D.C.
Address: US Court of Appeals, D.C. Circuit, 333 Constitution Ave Washington, D.C. 20001

31st Defendant: Judge Michel - Appeals Court, Fed. Circuit.
Address: US Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit, 717 Madison Pl. NW, Washington, DC. 20439

APPENDIX 2(a)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Filed on November 6, 2006

ANTHONY P. KEYTER,	)	
	)	No. 06-15253
Plaintiff – Appellant	)	
	)	D.C. No.
v.	)	CV-05-01923-PHX-DGC
	)	
JOHN MCCAIN Senator, et al.)		
Defendants – Appellees	)	
	)	MEMORANDUM*
	)	

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. David G. Campbell, District Judge, Presiding.

Submitted November 6, 2006**

Before: LEAVY, GOULD, and CLIFTON, Circuit Judges.

Anthony P. Keyter appeals pro se from the district court's judgment dismissing his action alleging that Senator John McCain and thirty other government defendants conspired to commit 1.6 million crimes against him. We

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* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and may not be cited to or by the courts of this circuit except as provided by 9th Cir. R.36-3.

** The panel unanimously finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. See Fed. R. App. P.34 (a) (2).

have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. We review de novo, *Rivera v. United States,* 924 F.2d 948, 950 (9th Cir. 1991), and we affirm.

The district court properly dismissed Keyter's common law tort claims because the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") is the exclusive remedy for claims against employees of the United States for injuries arising from their negligent or wrongful acts or omissions while acting within the scope of their office or employment. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 2674, 2679(b)(1); *F.D.C.I. v. Craft,* 157 F. 3d 697, 706 (9th Cir. 1998) ("The FTCA is the exclusive remedy for tortuous conduct by the United States, and it only allows claims against the United States"). Because Keyter neither sued the United States nor alleged that he exhausted his administrative remedies, his tort claims against defendants were properly dismissed for failure to comply with the FTCA. *See id.* at 706. Contrary to Keyter's claim that he sued defendants in their personal, and not official, capacities, the allegations in Keyter's Complaint make clear that Keyter sued defendants based on acts or omissions within the scope of their federal offices.

The district court properly dismissed Keyter's claims based on feral criminal statutes because statutes that provide for punishment by fine or imprisonment do not create private enforceable rights or give rise to civil liability. *See e.g., Aldabe v. Aldabe,* 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980) (per curiam) (finding no civil liability under criminal conspiracy statutes).

The district court did not abuse its discretion by prohibiting Keyter from filing future claims arising from the subject matter of this case because the court made substantive findings of frivolousness, and the order was narrowly tailored to curb the abuses of this particular litigant. *See De Long v. Hennessey,* 912 F.2d 1144, 1147-48 (9th Cir. 1990).

Keyter's remaining contentions regarding judicial bias are not supported by the record.

AFFIRMED.

APPENDIX 2(b)

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Filed on June 9, 2006

ANTHONY P. KEYTER,	)	
	)	No. 06-15253
Plaintiff – Appellant	)	
	)	D.C. No.
v.	)	CV-05-01923-PHX-DGC
	)	District of Arizona,
JOHN MCCAIN Senator, et al.)		Phoenix
Defendants – Appellees	)	
	)	ORDER
	)	

Before: CANBY and KLEINFELD, Circuit Judges.

Appellant's motion for preliminary injunction is denied.

Appellant's motion for entry of default judgment is denied.

No motions for reconsideration, modification, or clarification of this order shall be filed or entertained.

This appeal is ready for calendaring.

APPENDIX 3

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE

Anthony P. Keyter
v.
John McCain, et al.,

Jury Verdict. This action came before the Court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.

_X__ **Decision by Court**. This action came for consideration before the Court. The issues have been considered and a decision has been rendered.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED having granted Defendants Motion to Dismiss, this action is dismissed. Plaintiff shall take nothing.

January 17, 2006

RICHARD H. WEARE
District Court Executive/Clerk

S/ Lisa Fettis
(By) Lisa Fettis
Deputy Clerk

Cc: (all counsel)

APPENDIX 4

ADDENDUM OF STATUTES AND AUTHORITIES

US Constitution - Amendment XIV, Section 1: "... nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".

18 USC 3 – Accessory after the fact
States in relevant part: "whoever, knowing that an offense against the United States has been committed" "assists the offender in order to hinder or prevent his apprehension, trial, or punishment, is an accessory after the fact".

18 USC 4 - Misprision of felony
Misprision of felony states that: "Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States, conceals and does not as soon as possible make known the same to some judge or other person in civil or military authority under the United States" is guilty of 'Misprision of Felony'.

18 USC 371 – Conspiracy to commit offence
States in relevant part: "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States" "and one or more such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy" each is guilty of Conspiracy to Commit Offense.

18 USC 1505 – Obstruction of Proceedings
States in relevant part: "Whoever corruptly" "influences, obstructs, or impedes" "the due and proper administration of the law under which any pending proceeding is being had

before any department or agency of the United States" is guilty of Obstruction of Justice.

18 USC 3041 – Power of Courts and Magistrates
States in relevant part: "for any offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States … be arrested and imprisoned".

28 USC 144 – Bias or Prejudice of Judge
"Whenever a party to a proceeding in a court makes and files a timely and sufficient affidavit that the judge before whom the matter is pending has a personal bias or prejudice either against him or in favor of any adverse party, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be assigned to hear such proceeding."

28 USC 455 – Disqualification of Judges
"(a) Any justice, judge, or magistrate of the United States shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned."

28 USC 535 (b) – Investigation of Crimes Involving Government Officers
States: "Any information, allegation, or complaint received in a department or agency of the executive branch of the government relating to violations of title 18 involving Government Officers and employees shall be expeditiously reported to the Attorney General by the head of the department or agency, unless (1) the responsibility to perform an investigation with respect thereto is specifically assigned otherwise by another provision of the law;"

28 USC 1254
"Cases in the courts of appeals may be reviewed by the Supreme Court by the following methods: (1) By writ of certiorari granted upon the petition of any party to any civil

or criminal case, before or after rendition of judgment or decree; (2) By certification at any time by a court of appeals of any question of law in any civil or criminal case as to which instructions are desired, and upon such certification the Supreme Court may give binding.

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 4

Rule 4 (a) states: "If the complaint or one or more affidavits filed with the complaint establishes probable cause to believe an offense has been committed and that the defendant committed it, the judge must issue an arrest warrant to an officer authorized to execute it. Rule 4 (c) states: Such warrant must "command that the defendant be arrested and brought without unnecessary delay before a judge".

Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 41

After receiving an affidavit or other information, a magistrate judge or a judge of a state court must issue the warrant if there is probable cause to search and seize a person or property under Rule 41(c). [Rule 41(c) – Evidence of a crime.]

Supreme Court Rule 10

In relevant part: "A United States Court of Appeals ...has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or has sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's supervisory power;"

APPENDIX 5

PERJURY BY NINTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

In their 'Memorandum' in Case No. 06-15253, Ninth Circuit Judges Leavy, Gould, and Clifton, make several perjurous statements which are addressed below. These statements each violate 18 USC 1621.

Perjurous Statement 1: *"Anthony P. Keyter appeals pro se from the district court's judgment dismissing his action alleging that Senator John McCain and thirty other government defendants conspired to commit 1.6 million crimes against him".*
Comment: The judges fraudulently misrepresent that the claim is premised solely upon the allegation of crime when in fact the case is based upon the violations common law *and* of the criminal statutes – both of which have caused harm, and both of which give rise to a civil claim. Furthermore, the 1.6 million crimes were committed by 377 criminal conspirators as the court records disclose, and not the 31 defendants alone as the judges fraudulently claim.

Perjurous Statement 2: *"The district court properly dismissed Keyter's common law tort claims....."*
Comment: This is a false statement by the Appeals Court judges, as the district court did not *'properly'* dismiss the case. The district court dismissed the case fraudulently. The dismissal is based upon 8 false and perjurous statements by the District Court judge. *See* Appeal Brief, Addendum 1. The Circuit Judges were fully aware of this perjury when they made the above false statement. Furthermore, the district court judge was required by law to address the criminal acts committed by Respondents, which were presented to him. However, he '*improperly*' dismissed the

case without tending to the crimes, in contravention of the law. His criminal behavior cannot be considered *'proper'*.

Perjurous Statement 3: *"The district court properly dismissed Keyter's common law tort claims because the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") is the exclusive remedy for claims against employees of the United States for injuries arising from their negligent or wrongful acts or omissions while acting within the scope of their office or employment".*
Comment: This is a false and misleading statement. Whilst it is recognized that the FTCA may be the exclusive remedy for claims against employees of the United States for injuries arising from their negligent or wrongful acts or omissions while acting within the scope of their office or employment, the Respondents *were not* acting within the scope of their office or employment. Committing crimes against the state *is not* within the scope of an official's employment.

Perjurous Statement 4: *"....his tort claims against defendants were properly dismissed for failure to comply with the tort claim act".*
Comment: This is a false and misleading statement. As stated above, the FTCA does not apply to this claim, as the Respondents committed crimes, and committing crimes *does not* fall within the scope of their office or employment. The claim was thus *improperly* dismissed.

Perjurous Statement 5: *"...the allegations in Keyter's complaint make it clear that Keyter sued defendants based on acts or omissions within the scope of their federal offices".*
Comment: False statement. On the contrary, the Complaint is very clear that the defendants were sued in their personal capacities for harm and loss caused to the Petitioner as a result of acts and omissions by the defendants, which acts and omissions violate both common law and the criminal statutes. In addition, committing crimes against the state and

the Petitioner are acts that *are not* within the scope of their federal offices.

Perjurous Statement 6: *"The district court properly dismissed Keyter's claims based on feral criminal statutes because statutes that provide for punishment by fine or imprisonment do not create private enforceable rights or give rise to civil liability".*

Comment: The judges fraudulently misrepresent that the acts and omissions by the defendants do not give rise to a civil claim. Of course any act or omission which causes harm or loss to another is subject to civil remedy.

Perjurous Statement 7: *"The district court did not abuse its discretion by prohibiting Keyter from filing future claims arising from the subject matter of this case because the court made substantive findings of frivolousness, and the order was narrowly tailored to curb the abuses of this particular litigant"..*

Comment: The findings of the district court contained 8 perjurous statements, and the court thereby fraudulently abused its discretion. This abuse was known to the Circuit Judges when they made this perjurous statement.

Perjurous Statement 8: *"...the court made substantive findings of frivolousness, and the order was narrowly tailored to curb the abuses of this particular litigant".*

Comment: The overwhelming deluge of crimes committed by the Respondents and their co-conspirators is not a trivial matter. For instance, the crime of conspiracy to kidnap carries a sentence of live imprisonment. The injury that those crimes have wrought upon Petitioner is not a frivolous matter. The Petitioner's loss of livelihood and career as a concomitant to the kidnap attempt cannot be termed frivolous. The abuse of official power and position to commit these crimes, with impunity and protection of corrupt

federal judges, is the real abuse. The exhaustive efforts of the victim to bring the Respondents to justice in the courts is not abuse, but the due process of the law demanded by the Constitution, and mandated by the statute 18 USC 4.

Perjurous Statement 9: *"Keyter's remaining contentions regarding judicial bias are not supported by the record".*
Comment: False statement. The judicial prejudice is well supported by the record for all unbiased observers to read.

APPENDIX 6

No. 06-15253

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE 9th CIRCUIT

ANTHONY P. KEYTER
Plaintiff/Appellant (Pro Se)

Vs

McCAIN, ET AL
Defendants/Appellees

MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Urgent Motion under Circuit Rule 27-3(b)

Anthony P. Keyter
(Pro Se)
6200 Soundview Drive, R201
Gig Harbor, WA. 98335
Telephone: (253) 853-3859

MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

There is a criminal conspiracy afoot to intimidate the Plaintiff/Appellant; to retaliate against the Plaintiff/Appellant; to neutralize Anthony P. Keyter as Plaintiff /Appellant and as a prime witness to crimes in the case; to remove key evidence from the court; to corruptly dismiss the case from courts without due process; to obstruct justice; to deny rights; and to render criminal assistance to known criminals. To date there are 377 known conspirators in the conspiracy. The 31 Defendants/Appellees in this case are party to that conspiracy.

A fundamental issue of the Complaint in this case is restitution for harm and loss caused by ongoing crimes committed by Defendants and their co-conspirators, and prevention and termination of that harm. An Appeal became necessary when the District Court did not address this essential issue of the case. This urgent Injunction has now become necessary - pending determination of the Appeal - as the crimes and their concomitant harm upon the Appellant continue unabated with increased severity, and action is yet to be taken against the Defendants and their co-conspirators for the crimes of the conspiracy.

Appellant Anthony P. Keyter respectfully moves this Court for injunctive relief against the Defendants, and against persons in active concert with them in this conspiracy. The objective of this injunction is to enjoin the Defendants and their co-conspirators listed in Appendix 1 to cease from further retaliation and harm against the Appellant as a prime witness to crimes committed by the Defendants and their co-conspirators, which crimes have been filed with this court in this case. A concomitant objective of this injunction is to prohibit the Defendants and their co-conspirators from committing further offenses against the United States regarding this case.

The Court is requested to address the substance underlying the case, which relates to the major criminal conspiracy and the deluge of harmful crimes committed by the conspirators, and to condone minor but unintentional deviations from rules or procedures by the pro se Appellant.

RELIEF REQUESTED

This urgent motion for a preliminary injunction is filed to obtain the following immediate relief:

PART I

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals is respectfully requested to issue a preliminary injunction against the Defendants, and against their co-conspirators listed herein, to:

1. Prohibit any acts of intimidation of the Appellant, or retaliation against the Appellant in this case, and against his immediate family, either directly or indirectly.
2. Prohibit any illegal acts which may harm the Appellant or his immediate family.
3. Prohibit the removal of, or tampering with in any way, court evidence in this case, or in US Supreme Court case no. 05-140.
4. Prohibit any acts which may deny Appellant due process in the courts.
5. Prohibit any acts which may deny Appellant his Constitutional rights.
6. Prohibit the illegal interception of Appellant's communications in violation of the tenets of the Patriot Act. This order to stand until the criminal investigations into the crimes presented herewith in Appendices 2 & 3 are complete and the law has been administered upon the perpetrators of the harmful acts.

PART II

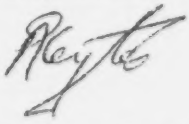
The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals is respectfully requested to compel the Defendants and their co-conspirators to restore the record in: the US Supreme Court case no. 05-140, which has been criminally altered and removed by conspirators; and in the US District Court case status conference transcript, as described below. In the US Supreme Court, forty one (41) out of forty seven (47) documents filed, which documents have a direct bearing upon the administration of the laws upon the Defendants in *this case*, and their co-conspirators, have been criminally removed from the court record and the US Supreme Court Justices have been denied sight thereof.

PART III

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals is respectfully requested to terminate the harmful conspiracy and administer the laws upon the Defendants and their co-conspirators for the crimes presented in the criminal dossiers in Appendices 2 & 3.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Respectfully submitted,



Anthony P. Keyter, Pro Se

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

BACKGROUND/ FACTS

In January 2002, the Appellant suffered the seizure of his de jure property through illegal action by the Washington State Government. The Appellant sought 'protection of the laws' against that illegal action in the courts, as is his inalienable right secured to him by the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Washington State. However, in order to shield malfeasant government officials responsible for the illegal seizure, that 'protection of the laws' was denied the Appellant by government officers who had a duty to administer and enforce the laws. By failing their statutory duties, and by shielding felonious colleagues, the latter mentioned officers themselves fell foul of the law. They violated the tenets of 18USC3, 18USC4, 18USC1505, (Statutes: Appendix 4) and joined in the conspiracy against rights – the rights to the protection of the laws and ownership of rightful property.

As the Appellant approached a growing number of government/law enforcement/judicial officials in his efforts to seek justice, the criminal endeavor within government to cover up the crimes and to protect felonious colleagues, escalated into the major criminal conspiracy it is today. Officials implicated in this conspiracy range from junior policemen to the highest authorities in the land. This obstruction of justice and criminal conspiracy is well documented in the criminal dossiers attached as Appendix 2, titled "State-Supported Tyranny upon the Populace", and Appendix 3, titled "Dossier of Crimes".

In a further attempt to redress the wrongs, Appellant sought both civil and criminal restitution in the courts of the

United States. However, the judicial system has also failed to address the staggering level of criminal offenses perpetrated by government officials. In each case, corrupt and politically motivated judges joined forces with the conspirators and have, in violation of the law, dismissed the cases before trial in order to protect lawbreaking government officials. In a further effort to counteract and nullify the court cases, the conspirators embarked upon theft of court records, illegal removal of incriminating evidence, manipulation of court judgments, and a path of malicious intimidation and retaliation against the Appellant as primary witness to the crimes of government officers.

The aims of the intimidation and retaliation are:

a. To illegally deprive the judicial system of key documents and evidence in order to obstruct the efficacy of the court in dealing with the crimes of the Defendants and their co-conspirators (The crimes are filed with this court and with the US Supreme Court).
b. To neutralize the Appellant as a key witness to the crimes of Defendants and co-conspirators.
c. To corruptly contrive circumstances that will render the Appellant without standing or capacity to continue acting in the courts.
d. To dismiss this case against the Defendants without due process of the law.

The acts by the Defendants and their co-conspirators to achieve these aims are described below and are more fully dealt with in Appendices 2 & 3. A synopsis, which provides a broader background, is tabled in these appendices, Chapter 0.2 or Chapter 1 respectively.

TAMPERING WITH AND ILLEGAL REMOVAL OF COURT EVIDENCE

Illegal Alteration of District Court Record

The transcript of the status conference in the case *Anthony P. Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers* in the US District Court, Western District of Washington, was altered by the presiding judge to remove incriminating statements from the court records. (Further described in Appendix 3, "Dossier of Crimes", Chapter 18.24, page 5). Underlying this case are multiple felonies perpetrated by many of the Defendant's co-conspirators listed herein.

Illegal Removal of US Supreme Court Record

Appellant filed petitions for writs of certiorari and mandamus against President Bush in the Supreme Court case no. 05-140: *Anthony P. Keyter vs. George W. Bush.* Underlying these petitions are multiple felonies perpetrated by the President and by many of the co-conspirators listed herein, who include the Defendants. Prima facie evidence was filed as supporting documentation. In an illegal attempt to escape civil and criminal prosecution, the conspiracy removed incriminating documents and evidence from the Supreme Court. In fact, 41 out of 47 documents filed in that case were illegally removed from court and the Justices of the Supreme Court have been denied sight thereof. *All documents* containing details of crimes committed by the Defendants in *this case*, and their co-conspirators, are amongst those papers removed from the US Supreme Court. This conduct furthered the aims of each member of the illegal conspiracy to evade and obstruct criminal justice, and to render assistance to lawbreaking peers. A list of the missing documents and further details of the crimes can be found in Appendix 2, Chapter 1, in the document "Affidavit of Complaining Witness/Criminal Complaint of March 4, 2006."

Removal of Petition for Mandamus

In particular, the fraud around and the removal of the *petition for writ of mandamus* from the Supreme Court, has furthered the illegal aims of the Defendants and their co-conspirators. The aim of the mandamus order was to command President Bush to take care that the laws are administered on the criminal conspirators. This petition was filed seven times with the US Supreme Court, but was, on each and every occasion, illegally removed from the court records by conspirators. By preventing the issue of this order by the Supreme Court, the Defendants and their co-conspirators escaped criminal culpability. (Appendix 2, Chapter 1)

Removal of Certiorari Petition - Keyter vs. Keyter

A Petition for Writ of Certiorari in the case *Keyter vs. Keyter* filed in the US Supreme Court on January 27, 2006; again on February 17 and March 10, 2006; and once more on March 29, 2006, was four times consecutively and corruptly removed from the court. Attached to the petition were the criminal dossiers detailing official misconduct and criminal behavior by the 377 conspirators.

Theft of Criminal Dossiers

The criminal dossiers, the 'Dossier of Crimes' and the dossier titled 'Tyranny upon the Populace', which details a large parcel of crimes committed by the 377 conspirators, including the Defendants, was removed and appears nowhere in the court record. On 6 previous occasions, earlier Revisions of the above titled dossiers were illegally removed from the US Supreme Court Records. The thieving and removal of these dossiers furthered the aims of the criminal conspiracy of all 377 conspirators, including the Defendants, and assisted them to escape justice. (Further described in Appendix 2, Chapter 1.2).

Theft of Criminal Complaint of March 4, 2006.

On March 4, 2006, criminal charges relating to intimidation of a witness, theft of court record, misprision of felony, and other harmful crimes were filed against President Bush and

38 others in the US Supreme Court in case no. 05-140. However, the Affidavit of Complaining Witness /Criminal Complaint of March 4, 2006, was also illegally removed from court records before the Justices had sight thereof or deliberated thereupon. Once more, on March 14, 2006, these documents were filed with the US Supreme Court clerks, and once again they were removed at the behest of the criminal conspirators. Once more the Defendants and their co-conspirators escaped criminal prosecution through the co-operative illegal acts of the conspiracy.

INTIMIDATION

Judge Tampers with Witness in District Court

The presiding judge in the case *Anthony P. Keyter vs. 230 Government Officers* in the US District Court, Western District of Washington, knowingly used intimidation and threats to corruptly attempt to dissuade or prevent the Appellant from communicating information relating to the commission of federal offenses committed by the 230 officers in that case. (Further details in Appendix 3, Dossier of Crimes, Chapter 18.24, page 4).

Washington Assistant Attorney General Threatens Witness

The Assistant Attorney General for Washington State, acting as counsel for some of the 230 government officers in the District Court, joined forces with the malfeasant judge, reiterated and amplified the threats, and was joined by all the 230 government officers in her intimidation in order to prevent the reporting of their crimes. (Further details in Appendix 3, Dossier of Crimes, Chapter 18.26, pages 3&4).

Criminal Plot to Intimidate and Retaliate.

On February 9, 2006, the Appellant filed a criminal complaint (Chapter 1.2) in the US Supreme Court for extensive theft of the record in case no. 05-140: *Anthony P. Keyter vs. George W. Bush* – a case intended, amongst others, to compel President Bush to take care of the faithful

execution of the laws pertaining to the crimes of the conspirators, including the Defendants in *this* case. Within 24 hours of those charges being filed, the conspirators cooperatively hatched a plot to retaliate against the Appellant. The execution of this criminal plot is well under way through the offices of the White House, the Boeing Company, the Federal Aviation Authority, and through the courts, on behalf of the 377 conspirators, as described below. (Further described in Appendix 2, Chapter 1.2).

The Boeing Company Threatens Termination of Employment.

In an arrangement beneficial to all the conspirators, the White House and the Boeing Company immediately embarked upon a course of intimidation upon the Appellant via threats of termination of employment, and scuttling of his professional career. (Further described in Appendix 2, Chapter 1.2).

Supreme Court Police Intimidates and Harasses Appellant

The Supreme Court Police intimidated and harassed Appellant when he reported to them the theft of record from the Supreme Court. (Further described in Appendix 2, Chapter 1.2).

RETALIATION AGAINST THE APPELLANT

Slander

Following the filing of the criminal complaint on February 9, 2006, and under direct orders from the President, White House aids contacted Appellant's employer, the Boeing Company, and maliciously slandered his good name. (See Appendix 2, Chapter 1.2).

Destruction of Appellant's Livelihood.

On March 10, 2006, the Boeing Company implemented their earlier threats, retaliated against the Appellant for filing the criminal complaint and discharged him from his 17-year employment at the company on fabricated pretext, and

thereby destroyed Appellant's livelihood. These steps resulted directly from Appellant's filing of criminal charges against those conspirators who have removed evidence of the illegal conspiracy.

Obstructing Appellant in the Free Exercise of his Profession

The malevolent and illegal retaliation has not ceased, but is persisting. The conspirators continue in their efforts to destroy Appellant's livelihood and to obstruct his ability to earn an income. In collusion with the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) conspirators have temporarily blocked Appellant from using his federal flying license, and corrupt efforts are under way to have his license revoked. (Appendix 2, Chapter 1). In this way conspirators have prevented him from finding another job in his profession as a pilot, with the objective of destroying his financial resource and ability to pursue the court actions against the Defendants and their co-conspirators.

Fraudulently Seeking 'Mental Incapacity'

Attempts were made by the conspirators, acting through the Boeing Company, to have the Appellant fraudulently certified as 'mentally incapacitated' to hold legal standing. The Conspiracy's objective was to neutralize the Appellant as a civil litigant and as the key witness to the felonies committed by the conspirators. In this way the conspirators could escape criminal culpability. These attempts are well documented. The attempts were foiled. However, further attempts are presently under way through the FAA.

Threats to Appellant's Freedom and Personal Liberty.

Conspirators, acting through the Boeing Company, made an attempt to curtail the freedom and personal liberty of Appellant by fraudulent means. This initial attempt was foiled. However, further attempts are now afoot with the aid of the FAA.

Deprivation of Appellan 's tPrivacy

Appellant has been deprived of his privacy through the illegal interception of all his communications, in violation of the tenets of the Patriot Act. This is a further display of abuse of power and of state machinery, in a co-operative endeavor by the conspirators.

Deprivation of Appellan 's tRights

The conspirators have also retaliated against the Appellant by denying him the right to the protection of the law. Each of the 349 conspirators who holds (or held) an official position conspired to deny Appellant the right to the protection of the laws. By willfully withholding and failing their individual duties, the state functions were thwarted and the Appellant's rights were deprived.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT OFFENSE AGAINST COMPLAINANT AND THE STATE

The cooperative criminal acts committed by the 377 conspirators and described above, furthered the common aims of, and were of mutual benefit to, all 377 conspirators listed below. The illegal removal of the criminal dossiers from the US Supreme Court Record suppressed information of the crimes of *all* the conspirators. The illegal removal of the mandamus petition from the Supreme Court Record saved *all* the conspirators, including the Defendants in *this case*, from a court order enforcing criminal investigation and resultant prosecution of their crimes. It is the combined action by conspirators that has served to defeat the course of justice so absolutely - one conspirator or group performing one part of the criminal act, another, the other part of the act. For instance: one conspirator committing the crime of intimidating and retaliating against the Appellant, the other illegally protecting that lawbreaking colleague by failing to investigate or prosecute the crime.

A case in point is the case of Judge Lovell who illegally intimidated and threatened Appellant in order to dissuade Appellant from filing criminal charges against the 230 malfeasant government officers. (Appendix 3, Chapter 18.24, p4&5). Jennifer Meyer, the Assistant Attorney General for Washington State, joined forces with the malfeasant judge and reiterated and amplified the threats. The Appellant filed criminal charges against Jennifer Meyer for intimidation. (Appendix 3, Chapter 18.26, p3&4). Her crimes were filed with, but were criminally discarded by policemen, prosecutors, judges, the Washington State Chief Justice, the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General, Governor, and ultimately all of the 230 malfeasant government officers - all of whom have a duty to address her crimes. The 230 officers withheld their government functions to administer or enforce the laws on either Jennifer Meyer or Judge Lovell in a conspiratorial closed loop of mutual protection of one another – to the exclusion of the cause of state, and rights of the Appellant to the protection of the laws.

FURTHER RET LAATION AND OFFENSES PLANNED

This cooperative endeavor amongst the 377 conspirators to commit offense against the Appellant and the state, or to assist in the commission thereof, was amply demonstrated during the period March 13 to 25, 2006. Meetings were held between representatives of the different groupings of conspirators, under the auspices of US Attorney General Gonzales, to plot their evasion of criminal culpability for crimes committed and to render criminal assistance to one another, and to plot further retaliation against the Appellant.

There is indeed a grim threat and a high probability of further retaliation against the Appellant on behalf of the 377 conspirators, including: serious physical

harm; incarceration and curtailment of his freedom and personal liberty; a break-in and theft of incriminating documents or removal of incriminating evidence from the Appellant's apartment with a phony search warrant corruptly obtained. Moreover, there are many high profile and politically powerful officials amongst the Defendants in this case and their co-conspirators. Their propensity to malice, and the absolute impunity with which they can violate the laws, is amply demonstrated in the 1600 pages of the criminal dossiers attached hereto as Appendices 2 & 3. When the extent of their legal predicament is considered, an attempt on Appellant's life cannot be ruled out.

CONCLUSIÓN

The objective of this injunction is to prevent further retaliation and harm upon the Appellant, and to prohibit the Defendants in this case, and their co-conspirators, from committing further offenses against the United States. Accordingly, this urgent motion for a preliminary injunction is filed to obtain immediate relief.

Dated: May 9, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony P. Keyter, Pro Se

APPENDIX 1 [to Motion for Injunction]

LIST OF 377 CRIMINAL CONSPIRATORS

The White House: President George W. Bush; Vice President Dick Cheney; Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice.

US Congress: John McCain; Jon Kyl; Bill Frist; Mitch McConnell; Ted Stevens; Rick Santorum; Joe Lieberman; Orrin G. Hatch; F. J. Sensenbrenner.

US Department of Justice: John Ashcroft; Alberto Gonzales; Ralph Boyd, Jr; Albert Moskowitz; Ysmael Fonseca; Norman Hillman; Lisa Frank; James Comey; John C. Keeney; Ralph Boyd, Jr; Paul D. Clement. **US Attorney:-** Robert Brouillard; John McKay; Donald Currie; Kenneth Wainstein; Roscoe C. Howard; Mark E. Nagle; Carol Catherman; **FBI:-** Robert Mueller; Daniel D. O'Brien; Patricia Ferrick; Ellen D. Glass; Charles Mandigo; Danny Barkley; Unnamed female Agent (on Duty, 3.30pm, March 5, 2003); Laura Laughlin; **Secret Service:-** Mark Meisner; Mike Jolly; Unnamed Secret Service Agent.

US Marshals: George Walsh; Robert Robeson; Jim David.

Federal Aviation Administration: Barbara Biel; Michael Jones; FAA Designee Eric Jensen.

US Supreme Court: Justice John G, Roberts; **Clerks:** William K. Suter; Gail Johnson; Lynn Holtz; Mr. Atkins; Mr. Christopher Vasil; **Supreme Court Police:-** Ross Swope; Jeff Smith; Jeff Banaszak; Krista Jaffe; Officer Quigley; Officer Moore; Officer Gordon.

US Court of Appeals: **DC Cct**:- Judge Douglas H. Ginsberg; Judge Merrick B. Garland; Judge Karen L.

Henderson; Judge Judith W. Rogers; Judge David B. Sentelle; Judge Harry T. Edwards; Judge A. Raymond Randolph; Judge Laurence H. Silberman; Judge David S. Tatel; Judge Stephen F. Williams; **Federal Cct:-** Judge Paul Michel; **Clerks:** Mr. Hoskin. **9th Cct:-** Judge Mary M. Schroeder; Judge S. Reinhardt; Judge M.D. Hawkins.

US District Court: **DC-** Judge Hogan; Judge Emmet G. Sullivan; Judge John Focciola; **Assistant:** Sarah Hodges. **Western Washington:** Judge C.C. Lovell; Judge R. J. Bryan; Judge R.S. Lasnik; **Arizona:** Judge David G. Campbell;

Washington State Supreme Court: Commissioner Geoffrey Crooks; Justice Gerry Alexander; Justice Bobbe J. Bridge; Justice Tom Chambers; Justice Mary E. Fairhurst; Justice Faith Ireland; Justice Charles W. Johnson; Justice Barbara Madsen; Justice Susan Owens; Justice Richard B Sanders.

Washington State Court of Appeals: Judge David H. Armstrong; Judge C.C. Bridgewater; Judge Christine Quinn-Brintnall; Judge Elaine Houghton; Judge Robin J. Hunt; Judge Dean J. Morgan; Judge Marywave Van Deren. **Clerks:-** Mr. Ponzoha; Ms. Syl.

Washington State Superior Court: Judge Sergio Armijo; Judge Rosanne Buckner; Judge Brian Chushcoff; Judge Bruce W. Cohoe; Judge Ronald Culpepper; Judge Frank E. Cuthbertson; Judge Thomas J. Felnagle; Judge Frederick W. Fleming; Judge Beverly G. Grant; Judge Vicki L. Hogan; Judge Thomas P. Larkin; Judge Linda C.J. Lee; Judge John A. McCarthy; Judge Kathryn J. Nelson; Judge James Orlando; Judge D. Gary Steiner; Judge Katherine M. Stolz; Judge Brian Tollefson; Judge Kitty-Anne van Doornick; Judge Lisa Worswick; Judge Stephanie Arend;

Commissioner Robyn Lindsay; Commissioner James Marshall; Judge Deborah Fleck.

Washington State Employees: **Executive:-** Christine Gregoire; Gary Locke; Brad Owen; Sam Reed; **Attorney General's Office:-** Jeffrey Goltz; Robert McKenna; Craig Wright; Jennifer Meyers; **State Patrol:-** John Batiste; Ronal Serpas; Lt. Davis; Sergeant Dahl; Joe Olson. **Washington State Committee on Judicial Conduct:-** Sherry Appleton; Vivian Caver; Marianne Connelly; Gregory Dallaire; Judge Michael E. Donohue; Margo Keller; Connie Michener; Ruth Reukauf, Judge; John A. Schultheis, Judge; K. Collins Sprague; Todd K. Whitrock; Mary Kay Becker, Judge; John McCarthy, Judge; Antonio Cube, Sr.; Joseph Delay; Judie Fortier; Nora Gallaher; Lorraine Lee; Wanda Briggs; Mike Sotelo; Betsy Wilkerson; Judge Clark; David Akana; Barrie Althof. **Washington State Executive Ethics Board:-** James Vaché; Marilee Scarbrough; Laquita Fields; Paul Zellinski; Trish Akana; Brian Malarky; **Washington State Legislative Ethics Board:-** Paul Aldinger; James Anderson; William Asbury; John Betrozoff; Ruth Schroeder; Mike O'Connell. **Washington State Senate:-** Don Benton; Dale Brandland; Lisa Brown; Don Carlson; Alex Deccio; Mark Doumit; Tracey Eide; LukeEsser; Darlene Fairley; Bill Finkbeiner; Rosa Fanklin; Karen Fraser; Patricia Hale; Jim Hargrove; Mary Margaret Haugen; Mike Hewitt; Jim Honeyford; Jim Horn; Stephen Johnson; Jim Kastama; Karen Keiser; Adam Kline; Jeanne Kohl-Welles; Rosemary McAuliffe; Bob McCaslin; Bob Morton; Joyce Mulliken; Bob Oke; Linda Evans Parlette;Erik Poulsen; Margarita Prentice; Marilyn Rasmussen; Aaron Reardon; Debbie Regala;Pam Roach; Dino Rossi; Dave Schmidt; Larry Sheahan; Betti Sheldon;Tim Sheldon; Paull Shin; Harriet Spanel; Val Stevens; Dan Swecker; Pat Thibaudeau; James West;Shirley Winsley; Joseph Zarelli. **Washington State House of Representatives:-**John Ahern; Gary Alexander;

Glenn Anderson; Mike Armstrong; Barbara Bailey; Brad Benson; Jean Berkey; Brian Blake; Marc Boldt; Jim Buck; Roger Bush; Jack Cairnes; Tom Campbell; Michael Carrell; Bruce Chandler; Maralyn Chase; Frank Chopp; Jim Clements; Judy Clibborn; Eileen Cody; Cary Condotta; Steve Conway; Mike Cooper; Don Cox; Larry Crouse;Jeannie Darneille; Richard DeBolt; Jerome Delvin; Mary Lou Dickerson; Hans Dunshee; Jeanne Edwards; William Eickmeyer; Doug Ericksen; Dennis Flannigan; Bill Fromhold; Jeff Gombosky; Bill Grant; Kathy Haigh; Shirley Hankins; Brian Hatfield; Bill Hinkle; Janéa Holmquist; Zack Hudgins; Sam Hunt; Ross Hunter; Fred Jarrett; Ruth Kagi; Phyllis Gutierrez Kenney; Lynn Kessler; Steve Kirby; Dan Kristiansen; Patricia Lantz; Kelli Linville; John Lovick; Dave Mastin; John McCoy; Joe McDermott; Joyce McDonald; Jim McIntire; Lois McMahan; Cathy McMorris; Thomas Mielke; Mark Miloscia Jim Moeller; Dawn Morrell; Jeff Morris; Edward Murray; Daniel Newhouse; Toby Nixon;Al O'Brien; Ed Orcutt; Kirk Pearson; Eric Pettigrew; Cheryl Pflug; Skip Priest; David Quall; Dan Roach; Phil Rockefeller; Sandra Singery Romero; Laura Ruderman; Sharon Tomiko Santos; Lynn Schindler; Mark Schoesler; Shay Schual-Berke; Barry Sehlin; Jan Shabron; Geoff Simpson; Mary Skinner; Helen Sommers; Brian Sullivan; Bob Sump;Gigi Talcott; Rodney Tom ; Dave Upthegrove; Velma Veloria; Deb Wallace; Alex Wood; Beverly Woods.

Illinois State Government: Rod R. Blagojevich; Lisa Madigan.

The Boeing Company and Associate: John Biggs; John E. Bryson; Linda Z. Cook; Kenneth M. Duberstein; John F. McDonnell; W. James McNerney, Jr.; Richard Nanula; Rozanne L. Ridgeway; John M. Shalikashvili; Mike S. Zafirovski; Allan Mullaly; Douglas G. Baine; Richard Stephens; Bonnie Soodek; Tom Pickering; Ken Higgins;

Martha Ries; Dinesh Keskar; Mike Coker; Linda Enebrad; Butch Moody; Kevin King; **Boeing Business Associate, Air India: -** Mr. V. Thulasidas.

Pierce County: Council:- John Ladenburg; Shaun Bunney; Paul Bocchi; Barbara Gelman; Calvin Goings; Terry Lee; Harold Moss; Kevin Wimsett; **Pierce County Sheriff's:-** Paul Pastor; Graig Adams; Deputy Bram; **Pierce County Prosecutors:-** Gerald Horne; Gerald Costello; Daniel R. Hamilton.

Tacoma City: Councilors:- Bill Baarsma; Bill Evans; Connie Ladenburg; Mike Lonergan; Sharon McGavick; Doug Millar; Bil Moss; Kevin Phelps; Rick Talbert; **Tacoma Police:-** Donald Ramsdell; Catherine Woodard; **Attorney:** Jon J. Walker.

City of Gig Harbor: Police Department:- Mike Davis, Mitch Barker; Officer Entze. **Attorney:** Carol A. Morris.

Maureen E. Keyter; Attorney Mike Turner.

APPENDIX 2 [to Motion for Injunction]
The dossier titled "State-supported Tyranny upon the Populace" is filed separately due to its bulk.

APPENDIX 3 [to Motion for Injunction]
The dossier titled "Dossier of Crimes" is filed separately due to its bulk.

APPENDIX 4 [to Motion for Injunction]
Appendix of statutes